THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
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CITY ITEMS.

Calf and Kip Boots,
Cheap—Opera House Shoe Store.

Still Catawba Wine,
Splendid article—sold at low rates at Fleming's Liquor Store, No. 84 Market street.

Go and See
the new Patent Oil Stove—Coal and Wood dispensed with. All the ordinary branches of cooking done to perfection. Baking, broiling, &c., can be seen in the cooking Room at the St. Cloud Hotel, Pittsburgh. Sole and County Rights for sale by H. Thorp.

Consumption Cured.
Highly important to Invalids! Charles W. Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil, has, as one of its distinguishing marks of superiority over other brands of oil, entire absence of that peculiar nauseous or disagreeable flavor and offensive odor, inseparable from it crudely and imperfectly prepared. It may be taken without disrelish by the most delicate patient, and retained without effort in the most sensitive stomach. Its superiority in this and other important characteristics of genuineness, has guaranteed for it a commendation of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty throughout the states. It is the most effectual remedy for Consumption, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c., and may be had in bottles of one pint each, of this city, or of the manufacturers, Nolen & Sweeny, Factorers and Sole Proprietors, No. 13 South Front Street, Philadelphia.

"Dad's Struck Ile,"
Said a little urchin, whose paternal ancestor had invested a few hun-red dollars in "Lindsay's Improved Rotary Pumpers," and is now clearing $400 per week—a chance for you at 11 Fifth street. tf

The Office and Study Lamp.
Any desirable, cost and economic. Is at stock for Reed's, No. 100 Wood street. tf

The Daily Commercial

SOMETHING ABOUT OYSTERS.

Where oysters go to after being dredged from their native element and split out of their natural house and home, is well understood, but here they come from, how they are obtained and in what numbers they are taken, it may be interesting to some of the readers of the COMMERCIAL to learn. From early historic times they have been reckoned a suitable and palatable article of diet. The Romans used them, as found in their natural state on their coasts, and also propagated them by artificial planting in beds or pits, as is done at the present day. In no period or country have such vast numbers of them slipped down the human œsophagus in our own. And we are now in the midst and the height of the season for consumption, which, well for that department of *Potatoes*, does not continue all the year round—from May to August is the breeding season, and during that time the oysters are not believed to be of that delicate flavor which we have no wish to correct, as it saves the stock from exhaustion.

Oysters are found all along the Atlantic coast, in the quiet waters of the bays and inlets, at a depth of from twelve to thirty feet. They increase at a prodigious rate, the spawn of a single oyster containing tens of thousands of eggs, or, according to some naturalists, hundreds of thousands. They are found, also, in the Pacific Ocean, in northern latitudes. Europe is supplied from its own waters, although large quantities have been exported thither from this country. An idea of their prolificness may be formed from the following statement: A few years ago the French rope grounds became unproductive, through over-dragging, and an enterprise of propagation was undertaken. Three thousand acres, in a favorable bay, were sown with three millions breeding oysters. In sixteen six months the bundles of brush wood sunk in the water to confine the young and minute oysters, were found, though not larger than a sheaf of wheat, to have attached to each them not less than twenty thousand young ones.

The two species of oysters most used in the United States are termed York River and York Bay, the former being taken on the coast of Virginia and South, and the latter on the New Jersey shores and in New York harbor. In that central center of the oyster trade, the stock being supplied from the Chesapeake and other bays and their tributaries. By the most recent statistics within our reach, although the trade is very much more extensive, we find that interference oyster firms in Baltimore packed 1,500,000 bushels. About 700 vessels were employed in the Chesapeake and its tributaries in catching 12,000 more in carrying the oysters to market, about 40,000 hands were employed in these sects, and about 2,000 more in "shucking" and packing the oysters. The value of the oysters raised during the season was $1,200,000. Since the close of the war the business has largely increased. In other ports, both South and North, the trade is also extensive. The oyster inspector of Virginia reported the quantity exported in the season of 1858-9 to be over 800,000 bushels, all of which were taken in the York, Rappahannock, Potomac rivers and Hampton Roads.

It is found that oysters breed better, grow faster and are of better quality when sown artificially in beds, than when left in their native localities. It is mainly from such beds, that new work is supplied with the immense number required for the trade. The localities best adapted to this purpose, and procuring the best article, are those in which the fresh water of rivers mingles with the brine of the sea. Thereon as the place is chosen with reference to the depth of water in which oysters are found from the bottom by a long handled and long toothed iron rake and tossed into boats, the vast packing establishments, they are thoroughly and rapidly opened, and their shells, and packed in cans or in kegs and sent throughout the country. How they are finally disposed of, in individual use, roasted in the shell, fried, stewed and raw, most people are well informed by personal and frequent experience—the few who have not tried them and still and them as nasty things, we have no power in language or figures of rhetoric capable of convincing them that they do not look upon the latter question in its proper light.

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VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1865. NO. 91.

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THE INDIANS.

Formidable Coalition—11,000 Warriors in the Field.

FORT LARAMIE, December 27.—A messenger just in reports the formation of a grand coalition of twelve tribes of Indians for common cause against the whites in the vicinity of Powder and Montana. The number of warriors is estimated at 11,000.

The names of the killed in the massacre will be forwarded as soon as they can be obtained.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—To-morrow Col Wheeler will relieve the infantry stationed by the Lieutenant Governor, Mayor and private citizens, will be examined by the Riot Investigating Committee.

There is great dearth of money here for supplying the needs of the country. It is believed that short means will make the next crop scarcely a half.

The Congressional visitors arrived here tonight, and were escorted by a large party of exsoldiers to their apartments at the St. Louis Hotel. Among the party are Generals Howard, Sewell and Wood; Senators Foster, Lane, Wade, Morton and Hollinger; Representatives Hays, Marshall, Whaley, Lyon, Charles Hubbell and Kerr.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 27.—The merchants and shipping interests here are glad of the steamer Colorado for Japan, by a banquet next Monday.

Two hundred men left here in small parties, owing to natural causes. It may be added here that since the decline in gold, the conversions of seven-thirties has almost ceased.

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A Whole Family Poisoned.

MILWAUKEE, December 27.—The family of Frank Culver, near Hilpon, was poisoned by strychnine put into tea. Culver died instantly in the Missouri troubles, unless the Governor shall call for the aid of the Government, or unless there is a violation of the United States laws requiring intervention.

A Woman Shot by Her Brother in a House of Ill-Fame.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.—A young man named Patterson shot his sister in a house of ill-fame. He tried to induce her to leave the place, but she refused. The woman will recover.

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MEXICO.

Political Situation Same as 1859

The Imperial Cause Brightening.

Circular from Maximilian.

Bazaine Ordered to Co-operate with Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—The Liberal news from Mexico to the 10th, states that Colima was still held by the Imperialists, although surrounded by the Liberal army under the command of Gen. Corona. Each is jealous of the other, and would not combine for the capture of Colima.

Lozada is at Tepic. He declares himself neutral.

The garrison at Acapulco is expected to leave soon in French vessels via Colima to Guadalajara.

The general opinion is that the United States must support Juarez or the civil war will continue.

The Imperial cause looked brighter. The Church party has offered men and money.

Miramon commands the central army, Mejia the Northern, and Mendez the Southern, and they are all acting in concert, while the rest of the Liberal commanders, excepting Diaz and Corona, are worthless.

The political situation is regarded as the same as in 1859.

NEW ORLEANS, December 27.—Mexican news to the 21st is received. The Emperor has a circular declaring that the railroads are opening up and that such was the national will, Civil war, he says, is confined to a few States, and compelled him to form a new cabinet. Subsequently the Emperor Napoleon announced that he would take back the troops as he had advised. He was therefore obliged to withdraw his troops, and like Order has created a number of guerillas thus abandoned. This encouraged them to increase their efforts to overthrow his government. Then came the action of the United States towards securing a republican form of government. A decree is made to the manifestoes on the subject, and formal congress finally lasted. The Emperor had arrived at Puebla.

Additional from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Marine of Napoleon have given implicit orders to Bazaine to co-operate with Maximilian for the interest of both France and Mexico, and give him assistance so long as the French remain in Mexico.

Juarez is very active in Oaxaca. The military dispatches sent down for the last month are intercepted on the road to Vera Cruz, which abounds with guerillas. The evacuation of Mexico by the French and Maximilian is confirmed.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—It is confidentially stated that Maximilian is much disappointed in the result of Sherman and Weitzel's campaign. It was thought that it was a friendly demonstration in behalf of the Imperialists, but the more practical character is developed. The Government awaits further developments before it will accept a definite policy.

PETROLEUM AS STEAM FUEL.

We have already announced that petroleum has been used as fuel for steam boilers in England, with good results. The following interesting details of recent experiments at Woolwich are given by the London *Mechanics Magazine:*

"The general results of the experiments carried out at Woolwich Dockyard, with the view of establishing the Imperialists, having driven over coal as a fuel for steam purposes, led to several important conclusions. They showed that the most valuable oils for the purpose were those containing the largest amount of paraffine, which, although the most difficult of decomposition above our best coal was fully twice as powerful. The inflammable spirit and burning oil can be extracted from the crude oil with advantage, thus rendering it perfectly harmless. It was also shown that steam could be got up with great rapidity and economy by means of your burners. A clear intense flame enveloped every portion of the boiler exposed to its action, and when could be regulated with the greatest ease, obtained for any length of time. But notwithstanding all these apparent advantages, the petroleum boiler experiment do not appear to have led to any practical result in the navy. The great difficulty appears to be the cost as a steam fuel. Since the Woolwich experiments, however, Mr. Richardson has established another in the matter, and has invented a portable grate for burning petroleum, which is said to be nearly self-feeding, smokeless and gas tar, without tar, without smoke. During his experiments Mr. Richardson found that the best results were obtained by the manufacturers and refiners of shale and coal tar, the purest and cheapest oil, and a small proportion of solid coal cakes of the oil, may be used with advantage. The oil is in fact dissolved in the steam jet and the oil, and in the outer box where it is placed. As the water boils it leaves the bitter and other impurities behind, and thus adds to the amount of oxygen and hydrogen gases produced by the steam.

"In practice the grate is placed level in the furnace, the outer case being constantly kept full of water, and the oil, which is very cheap, is kept constantly running in, but only in sufficient quantity to maintain the required temperature. Richardson or solid coal cakes of the oil, may be used with equal facility, and when the jet of steam is set in when the oil is in full flame, the latter is forced into the furnace in the form of a fine mist of oil and steam,

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1866.

NEW YEARS SUPPLEMENT

On MONDAY, December 31

WILL BE ISSUED

THE COMMERCIAL SUPPLEMENT FOR NEW YEARS.

Eight Pages in form and nearly the size of the N. Y. Ledger, containing

Stories, Poetry and other Matter,

SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS FREE—TO OTHERS $2 00 A HUNDRED.

A limited number of Advertisements inserted.

LETTERS from Richmond confirm the reports that the Amendment is growing in favor as the best terms the South will be able to obtain. The disfranchising clause is the point of hesitancy. There is ground for a faint hope that, after all, a change will come over the Southern mind—but it must be confessed that it is not very encouraging.

THE woolen manufacturers of New England are giving active support to the proposition to remove the internal tax on that branch of manufactures. Through the war the woolen machinery of this country was probably more than doubled, and it was largely increased in Europe—a state of things stimulated by the vast decrease of cotton fabrics. Large surpluses of goods accumulated—a state of things aggravated by cotton fabrics, cheaper in price, again taking their place as they are now, and have for some time past, been doing.

THOSE who have given the subject much attention, are of the opinion that the aggregate of the claims for property destroyed by our forces in the South, exceeds the amount of the public debt. The necessity of prompt action by Congress cutting off claims of this description, is apparent. A bill has been introduced by Mr. DELANO, looking to this.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S APPOINTMENTS.

General GEARY, Governor elect, has appointed Hon. BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER Attorney General, and Col. FRANK JORDAN Secretary of State. In making this announcement, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

"Mr. Brewster is well and favorably known

ABOUT OUR CIRCULATION.

t number of the COMMERCIAL briefly to the experiments been made in England, and extent in the United States, to r and capital in production, ive labor combinations through ns, and the resulting "strikes" ave no other final effect but rishment of skilled laborers, uent reduction of productive -always the true source of d the inharmonious relations and employee, growing out of sts, have led political economists ea trial of the associative labor

A foreign writer calls it "the of the age." That it will prove one be of peculiar interest to the in f Western Pennsylvania.

GHES, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, has declared that the crisis of this question is already past in England, experiments having proved the feasibility of the "great idea," but the subject is being widely agitated at present in London, Paris, and other European cities, by lectures and through the press. In Paris means are being furnished to workingmen to organize associations, so as to unite the privileged fruits of labor and industry produced by a combination of capitalists, by the far better and cheaper resulting from a union, combination and association of the workingmen themselves. M. LEON FAY has been delivering public lectures on this question in Paris, and JULES SIMON, in a recent work, *Le Travail*, is largely devoted to co operative societies, is lecturing through the larger cities of the interior. "Study upon Co-operative Societies and their Legal Constitutions," is the title of a recent and influential work by M. RAZI, Professor of Political Economy at Toulouse. Should this movement become general in France, it will produce a marked revolution in French "society," by elevating the workingmen to a level with the *Bourgeoisie* or middle class. In England the *Co-operative*, a respectable weekly paper, is devoted to the spread of such societies. We have already mentioned the fact that a number are in successful operation there, and that in several instances capitalists have voluntarily changed from the individual partnership, to the co-operative plan.

In our own more favored country, where the price of skilled labor is generally so high, as to fully share in the legitimate profits of production, the need of any such change in its relations has not been often considered, although several co-operative societies are in successful operation. But in a time of stagnation and low wages the expediency of testing the principle, may be more seriously and generally considered.

THE following item of startling news comes to us from Richmond, a locality in which sensationalism in political matters has become a chronic disease:

"There are to-day more slaves in America than there were negroes were bondmen from the Potomac to the Rio Grande—and the worst is, that to-day they are all white."

It is satisfactory, however, to learn that the pinchings and grindings of this bondage on the white people is, even according to the editor of the *Times*, only prospective and contingent; that is, "mighty onsartin." If so and so should happen, if the extravagance of the Government should increase the national debt a hundred millions in a year, if we should have wasting, domestic and foreign wars, if a tremendous, crushing crisis should smash everything, in the financial way, there—or to give the augury in the solemn style of the Richmond prophet himself—"In that day there will be thousands who would exchange places with the happy and contented slaves of a Southern planter in the olden time."

Two different and, in fact, contradictory sets of reports come from Virginia concerning the sentiments prevailing there on the Constitutional Amendment. Correspondents of the Northern press declare that there is a growing feeling in favor of it, while the local press asserts directly the contrary. The probability is, that each authority has something to sustain its statements. The nature and compass of the Amendment are not generally known or understood by the people, and hence very mistaken and absurd ideas of it are entertained. As information extends, these give way. To the mass of the people, it contains nothing that need be offensive. The political leaders, who were also leaders in the rebellion, cannot be reasonably expected to favor an amendment which deprives them of their political power. Hence the diversity of local views indicates itself in contradictory reports.

DIPLOMATIC greetings—we notice it in those of General DIX and NAPOLEON—generally embrace mutual congratulations on the maintenance of peace and friendship between the Powers represented. Far be it from us, to underrate the value of pacific and friendly relations between Governments. But the uniform and prominent mention of the fact seems to imply something extraordinary in the condition, as though a state of variance and hostility were the normal, and peace the exceptional condition. We suppose, however, that these salutations and congratulations are only the dignified and diplomatic way of saying, Good morning, good morning, we are glad to meet you, to take you by the hand, and find you looking so well and hearty.

IT strikes us, that if there were less solicitude shown to have the Southern States ratify the Amendment, the thing would be more likely to be done. The leaders of political sentiment and action there are in just bad humor enough with themselves and everybody else, to refuse assent to anything that would please other people. Smarting under the effects of their own bad policy, they wish to shift the responsibility to other shoulders, that instead of standing victims of their own, they may become martyrs to the policy of others, and so have some sympathy to soothe their otherwise unplied political sorrows. It is in this humor and to this end that they say to the other States: Pass the Amendment yourselves—we will obey it, because we must obey it—we can bear it, but we will not assent to it. And while the beseeching attitude is maintained, that temper and that resolution are not likely to give way.

THERE has been much talk about the forcing of suffrage on the Southern States. We can discover nothing like this in the Constitutional Amendment. The Amendment applies to all the States alike, and no more forces negro suffrage on Georgia than it does on Pennsylvania. The second Section, to which the objection is made, relates not to voting so much as representation. It proposes to adjust the representation upon the number of votes, leaving it to each State to determine who shall be voters. This seems to be both fair in itself and to be impartial, as embracing all the States alike. The States that have had a representation for their slaves, cannot justly expect to retain that political advantage of the institution, after the institution has itself been abolished. And the Amendment, in this section of it, is but the adaptation of the law to the present conditions of the case. The alternative, it is true, is left them of evading this consequence by admitting the freedmen to suffrage, but there is no forcing, no compulsion, no injustice in this.

The Contemplated Railroad Through the Valley of the Monongahela.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

There is perhaps no region of country in the State through which a railroad is as much needed, and would pay a better percentage to stockholders, than the railroad which has been for some time in contemplation through this valley. Has not the time come when the public interest demands a more regular and reliable outlet to the immense coal fields which crop out along this valley, than the present hazardous and uncertain channel of shipping the article of coal to market? Has not the time fully arrived when the growing population and trade of this region, which has increased more than double within the last four years, shall have a more expeditious way of traveling and shipping through this valley, between Pittsburgh and Brownsville, than that of the steam packets which now pay upon the bosom of the Monongahela?

It is well known that the coal business, which has so greatly increased, in which a large amount of capital is now invested, and which has attracted a large population into this valley, has from the commencement of that coal trade, many years gone by, been liable to suspensions and disasters, resulting from the consequencies of low water and ice, for when there appears to be no remedy so long as the river is to be the only channel through which this article is to find its way out to Pittsburgh, and the markets South and West. If these causes, resulting sometimes as they do, cause the suspension of the coal business and the transportation of freight and passengers upon the steamboats in former years, when the coal trade was said to be in its infancy, and the population of this region comparatively sparse, proved ruinous to many of the coal men, and a great inconvenience to shippers and the traveling public, what, we would ask, would be the extent of the ruinous consequence now upon the return or recurrence of summers of continued drought, followed by severe ice-bound winters, upon the trade of this rich valley in its present magnitude, when a half dozen of daily steamers are necessary for the transmission of freight and passengers alone upon the river? The wise laws of nature which have superinduced the long suspensions in the navigation of the Monongahela River, and the consequent disasters to coal men and others concerned in its business in time past, will not, most assuredly, be suspended in the future.

Is it wise or prudent for the people of this region, who are so vitally interested in this matter, and who are abundantly able to build this road, to postpone the further agitation of the work in question until the laws of nature again "swing around the circle," a summer and autumn of continuous drought, followed by a severe winter such as occurred A. D. 1854–5, and others we might here refer to, when the whole business of this valley, at these times, would be thrown upon beam's end, and the numerous miners and other dependents compelled to seek employment elsewhere? True the demand for the coal of the Monongahela, which is now looked upon as an indispensable article of consumption, is increasing and will continue to increase with the expanding population of the country.

Then, we may say again, and not the first time, for a more reliable and regular outlet to the immense coal fields described in the hills and behind the banks of the Monongahela, and a better and more expeditious thoroughfare for freight and passengers through the valley? In view of the facts, thus briefly glanced at, and others which might be presented, it appears strange that the construction of this road, which is in contemplation, should not be more vigorously agitated and taken hold of with a strong hand. AN OBSERVER.

The Nebraska Constitution.

It is apprehended by many who are friendly to the admission of Nebraska that the opposition of Senator Sumner and others, on the ground that its Constitution excludes negro suffrage, will prove fatal, in view of a probable veto. The Nebraska Senators elect give assurances that the Constitution will be speedily amended, so as to provide for impartial suffrage. Rather the Constitution itself makes any amendment a difficult and tedious process. It provides: "That any time a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election of members of the Legislature, and if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall at its next session provide for calling such convention."

Regular elections are held bi annually. Should the legislature recently elected desire an amendment, the people would vote upon the question in October, 1868. If a convention is thus ordered, the legislature of 1869 must pass laws authorizing the election of members of the next general election in 1870. A convention meeting in 1871 could adopt an amendment. Thus this remarkable Constitution can be amended, supposing all the people desire it, in somewhere about five years! Really its framers seem to have considered it so sacred that their ingenuity was taxed to devise a way of preventing the people from ever discovering or correcting its faults!

The Negro in West Virginia.

West Virginia does not appear to be a congenial home for the colored man. For some reason he does not flourish on its soil, and he is disappearing from that State as mysteriously and certainly as the Red Man always vanishes before the tide of civilization. It is a curious fact too, in connection with his history, that in the county which held the greatest number of slaves, and where the negroes are now the most numerous, the largest per centage of disloyal whites are found, showing how intimate was the relation between slavery and treason. From 1850 to 1860, the colored population in the tide-water district of Virginia increased seventeen per cent. in the Piedmont district, six per cent.; in the Valley, eight per cent., while in the Southwest it increased twenty-three per cent., and in the Northwest, thirty-one per cent., or almost one-third. During the same period, the free negro population in the Tide Water increased 5 per cent.; in the Piedmont, 2 per cent.; in the Valley, 7 per cent.; in the Southwest 17 per cent; and in the Northwest it decreased 24 per cent. During the same period, the slave population in the Tide Water increased 5 per cent.; the Piedmont, 1 per cent.; in the Valley it decreased 4 per cent.; in the Southwest it increased 15 per cent., and in the Northwest decreased 19 per cent. In West Virginia, since 1860, the aggregate colored population has decreased 75 per cent.

Before emancipation it was insisted that such a policy would bring the blacks in overflowing numbers into the Free States. But as yet there is no signs of the immigration.

The Roman Catholics and the Suffrage Question in England.

The Roman Catholics in London recently met, Archbishop Manning presiding, to express sympathy with the Pope. The Archbishop said that though the Pope might leave Rome without giving the Church cause of alarm, Rome should still be, for the sake of Europe, the property of the Church. The chief significance of the meeting, however, was its opposition to the English Reform movement. The speakers considered the desire of the Romans to become part of United Italy, and the demands of the English for the extension of suffrage, as equally wicked and dangerous, and warned Great Britain that in permitting the Pope to be driven from the Holy City, she parted with an important protection against revolution at home.

The Late Case of High Playing.

The New York *Citizen* is a little more explicit about that great game of faro in New York last week. It says: "The most vigorous and pernacious fight against the 'liger' ever made in this country came off on Wednesday night last. The assailing party was an ex-member of Congress of this city, while the bank was backed by a member elect. The attacking party left the scene of conflict at nine o'clock a. m., on Thursday, the winner of $124,000. We think the affair has no parallel in sporting annals. We are glad of it, Beh.; it will help to set you on your feet again, and Beh can afford to lose it. At one time in the evening Mr. Wood was the loser to the extent of $80,000, but cool persistence induced the change of fortune recorded above."

TWENTY tons, or by artificial measurement, forty-eight and a half square miles, of postage stamps have been used during the year; enough to reel a large township, with all its houses, churches, barns, gardens, forests and farms; or, if you choose to make a ribbon of them, enough to reach nearly from the equator to either pole, or twice the length of the Mississippi river. So that if every body would be obliging enough to use the Government stamp on the envelope itself, the mere omission of these little extra bits of paper would lighten the mail bags by more than forty thousand pounds, and save in paper fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

NEW ICE BOAT.—The Prairie du Chien *Courier* says Hon. Ira A. Brunson, of that place, "has constructed an Ice Car, which is the nearest thing to perfection in the line of ice navigation, that we have ever seen or heard of. Judge Brunson had his invention tested, and it works to a charm. He has been about three years in bringing about its practical success. The present model is worked by hand power, and glides over the ice with six men on it, faster than most any horse can travel. It is capable of power sufficient to draw fifty cords of wood, or a dozen loaded sleds, on the ice, and can be rendered equal to a locomotive by the use of steam. The construction is quite simple.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL, it is said, will soon be among the things that were. The owner of the farm through which it is cut, finding that he cannot get at a portion of his land in any other way, had filled up one end of the canal, in order to make a cause way.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

According to a report of the Philadelphia Guardians of the Poor, the number of their inmates is 3,266; last year 3,238; admitted during the last two weeks 315; deaths 20; discharged 12; eloped 33; number granted lodgings 103; granted meals 326; total number of females 1,738; healthy males under 60 115; in the workingmen's wing 528; number of insane 577.

The screw steamer Swatara, with John H. Surratt, will arrive about the first of February.

Victor Emanuel's Minister of Finance reports a deficit in his budget of forty million dollars.

The new President of the New York Central Railroad Company, at the age of nineteen years, was advertised as a runaway apprentice by a mechanic to whom he was bound out. Subsequently he drove horses for a canal boat, and then became a speculator.

The Steubenville *Herald* thinks the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company should initiate the action of the Baltimore and Ohio at Wheeling, and establish its workshops in Steubenville, whose citizens invested more than a half a million of money to secure the success of the enterprise—instead of locating them elsewhere for the benefit of speculators, and at variance with the interests of the original stockholders.

Nearly $50,000 have already been raised for the Soldiers' Monument to be erected at Detroit, and it is confidently expected that the erection of the proposed monument will be commenced early the ensuing year. The trustees of the Association hope to be able to have the corner stone laid on the Fourth of July.

German immigrants now promenade the streets of Galveston, almost as numerous as in the ante-rebellion times.

Small liquor dealers in Boston who think the prosecutions against them partial, have entered complaints against the large hotels and warrants have been issued against the proprietors of the Revere, Tremont, Parker House, and Young's Hotel.

Christmas in New York appears to have been generally kept, both as a holy and holiday. Everywhere and flowers decorated parlors and hall rooms, and even millinery shops, lager beer saloons, concert halls and theaters; but they were most profusely lavished in the decoration of houses of worship, thronged by Christians of almost every denomination.

There are published in the State of Pennsylvania, sixty newspapers that are printed in the German language, of which seven are dailies, nine are devoted to religious discussions, and of the secular papers forty-one are published weekly.

The gross revenue of the Girard estate will probably be $330 000 next year. It includes nearly 200 properties in Philadelphia, consisting of stores, dwellings, wharves, lots and farms, besides valuable coal and timber lands in Schuylkill and Columbia counties. Some of the rents have been doubled, others trebled. It is hoped the fund will soon be able to support 1500 orphans.

Mr. P. O. Convers, formerly editor of the Emerson *Echo*, is getting up a new paper to be published in Tionesta, the county seat of Forest county.

The people of Steubenville acknowledge their fallen condition—they are an unclean set, and need purification. So their papers call upon "some enterprising individual" to build a good bathing house.

A Southwestern Relief Commission has been organized at Louisville, Kentucky, to procure money and clothing for the destitute of the Southern states.

The New York Legislature convenes next Wednesday. The first important business will be the election of a United States Senator to succeed the present incumbent, Judge Harris.

Some time since the Boston *Congregationalist* offered $50 for the best religious narrative written for its columns. Seventy-five competitors prepared, but the prize has just been awarded to a Mrs Julia P. Ballard, of Detroit.

PERSONAL.

—Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, has been to Oberlin, Ohio, and makes this mention of Dr. Charles G. Finney, for many years president of Oberlin College: "Dr. Finney is seventy-four years old, but is still the chief youngster in the place. To see this man, now past three score and ten, yet straight as an arrow, lithe as a colt, frisky as a kitten, jarring up and down the room in his red coat, like Napoleon in his battle suit, talking at the rate of two hundred words a minute—the despair of phonographers—rubbing his hand over a forehead full of Scottish brain, and looking out with eyes which of themselves are a sufficient proof of the immortality of the soul—the spectacle was one which filled me with mingled amusement, affection and reverence. I have seen many great men, but I have seen very few intellectual equals of Charles G. Finney."

—The Florence correspondent of the Boston *Post* relates the following: A number of months ago the notorious George N. Sanders, called at the studio of Powers, the sculptor, and sometime afterwards Fernando Wood. Mr Powers told me that each of them stopped before the bust of John C. Calhoun, and said in almost the same words, "There's John C. Calhoun—I'm one again, and John can afford to lose it. At one time in the evening Mr. Wood was the loser to the extent of $80,000, but cool persistence induced the change of fortune recorded above."

—The Japan *Herald* gives a full account of the death of the Tycoon. He died, it appears, at Osaca, of a disease resembling dropsy, unknown in Europe, but for which Japanese are liable, and called by them *kake*. The *Herald* adds: He was very inert by nature, and although sympathy is felt for one dying so young, and just as family ceremonies were commencing with him, yet for the good of the country a much more able man was requisite.

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—Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind Episcopal clergyman, entertains some hope of recovering his sight. Eminent oculists have informed him that so many are the new facilities for examining the eye, that in their opinion a double operation upon the right eye would enable him not only to distinguish objects, but perhaps read coarse type. Rev. Mr. Milburn intends going to Europe in the spring to consult an oculist at Berlin whose reputation in that specially is world wide.

—Rev. George W. Maley, known throughout the country as "Father Maley," of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died last week, at Urbana, Ohio. He was a preacher of rare ability and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

—The Count de None, a Major of artillery in the French army, and serving on the staff of General Bazaine, in Mexico, has been visiting St. Louis for several weeks. He is a son-in-law of General Harney.

—George H. Stuart, of the Christian Commission, has been presented by some Washington friends with a bust of General Grant, valued at $1,500.

—The Bishop of Orleans is about to publish a work on the "Moral Condition of France." A swampy sort of a subject to wade into by a dry ecclesiastic.

—An American lady, Mlle. Moulton, has become one of the principal favorites of the Empress Eugenie, and was one of the leaders of the sports at Compiegne.

—Prof. A. G. Alcott is creating quite a sensation as Elocutionist in Western Pennsylvania.

THE GREAT TONICS.

Bass' London Ale, pints and quarts.
Allsopp's London Ale, pints and quarts.
Jeffrey's Scotch Ale, pints.
Guiness' XX Dublin Porter, pints.

The above brands are acknowledged to be the finest Ales and Porter in the world. We have a large and choice stock of Medicinal Liquors, such as French Brandies, Wines, Gin and Jamaica Rum, which we purchase direct in original packages, and guarantee perfectly pure. Also, the celebrated California Wines and Bitters of Drake, Sierra & Co.'s brand, which is alone sufficient evidence of their purity and excellence. And the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. For a pure article go to

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st. corner Diamond near Fifth st.

COMPOUND

CHARCOAL BISCUIT, OR Anti-Dyspeptic Food.

Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.

On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, it has not hitherto been employed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are most palatable and highly nutritious.

Recently calcined Willow Charcoal is a powerful Disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of Stomach, Sickness, Flatulency, Constipation, and other forms of Indigestion. It is engaged in the Revolutionary Struggle in most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in Gastralgia, &c., and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use, for whose opinion see United States Dispensatory, &c.

The Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used at meals in place of ordinary bread.

For infants soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent acidity of stomach, flatulence, &c.

N. B.—Persons suffering from fetid breath, arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at the lowest price, at

FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

COAL, COAL.

The subscriber has for sale

CHOICE COAL,

From the Baltimore Veins of Wilkesbarre, delivered here on the Pennsylvania Railroad Cars, and any points on their Road.

DAVID M'CORMICK.

Harrisburg, December 21, 1866.

GET NONE BUT A

GROVER & BAKER,

It is the best for all purposes. Call at

no9 18 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' FAIR. CITY HALL. Every Evening.

NOTICE. THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Mckeesport Car Company will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms, corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, on MONDAY, the 14th of January 1867, at 10 o'clock, at which time the annual election of Directors will be held.

T. J. CRAIG, Secretary.

OFFICE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 27th, 1866.

ELECTION AN ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office in Burke's Building, No. 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on MONDAY, January 14th, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secy.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, FIFTH WARD, December 27th, 1866.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the National Trust Company will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

JOSEPH T. GRIER, Cashier.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WESTERN PA., No. 67 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, December 24th, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held at the office of the Institution, No. 67 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, the 7th of January, 1867, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock, to hear the Report of the Board of Managers and to elect officers for the ensuing year.

J. B. D. MEEDS, Secretary.
By order of

UNCONDITIONAL UNION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.

Mr. E. R. Parker

Will be an Independent candidate for Mayor of Allegheny at the ensuing election subject to the decision of the UNION VOTERS AT THE POLLS.

GOLD WATCHES—

Gold Thimbles, Gold Charms,
Gold Chains, Gold Bracelets,
Gold Specacles, Gold Pencils,
Gold Pens, Gold Ear Rings,
Gold Pencils and Pens,
Gold Sleeve Buttons, Studs &c., &c.

For sale by

J. R. REED & CO.,
68 Fifth street.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE:

For the term of 21 YEARS, from the 1st of August next, three two Houses and Lots on Liberty street the lots are fronted by 20 feet each, and known as R. & A. A. Linden. Possession to be given 1st of April next. Proposals will be received by the subscriber until the 5th of January next.

SAMUEL CROOKS, 280 Liberty st.

TANKS,

Tanks, Tanks.

Having removed our Tank Building Works from No. 105 Larch street to the corner of 12th and PENN STREET and PASTURE LANE, Allegheny city, we are prepared to fill all orders promptly.

All Sizes of Tanks

For OIL, WATER, VINEGAR, BREWERS, WHITE LEAD FACTORIES, &c.

Oil Refineries Fitted Up.
Tanks Repaired and Cemented

Orders left at EVANS, DALLAS & GILLMORE'S No. 90 Water street, Pittsburgh, or with Mr. H. T. PRICE & CO., Box No. 64, Allegheny city, will be promptly attended to.

H. T. PRICE & CO.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE, CIN. & LEXINGTON R. R., Louisville, Ky., December 24, 1866.

TO

RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at THIS OFFICE on the 31st of JANUARY, 1867, for the

GRADUATION AND MASONRY

Of over seventy (70) miles (in mile sections) of the Cincinnati Branch of this Railroad.

The work is of an unusually desirable character for good Contractors. The line is accessible by steamboat and turnpike, and the country full of supplies.

Profiles will be ready for examination on and after 10th January next.

Payments for work done will be made monthly in cash, and with three per cent. reserved.

References will be required from Contractors not personally known, and the Company reserve the right to reject any bids not deemed to their interest.

I. M. ST. JOHN,
Chief Engineer.

ILLINOIS

FARMS.

80 ACRES, 40 in cultivation, 10 wheat, 10 timber, new Frame House 18x24—price $2,100.

120 ACRES, 40 in cultivation, (10 wheat,) 10 pasture, 60 timber, new story and half frame house, with kitchen—price $2,000.

80 ACRES, 40 in cultivation 10 in pasture, one story frame house, with kitchen—price $2,000.

120 ACRES, 8 in cultivation 10 in pasture, new one story frame house, with kitchen—price $3,000.

80 ACRES, 40 in cultivation, log house, with kiln to burn brick—price $2,000.

160 ACRES, 80 in cultivation, 10 pasture, 35 timber, double log house—price $4,50.

320 ACRES, 80 in cultivation—price $1,200.

ALSO 40 ACRES—$1,000 10 acres, 10 in cultivation balance timber—price $600.

These are Farms near the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, 5 miles from Palmira Station, and 8 miles east of St. Louis.

For further information, call upon or address

W. GREEK,
Peters, Marion County, Illinois.

TERMS—One third or one-half cash, balance one to five years, to suit purchasers.

Special and Seasonable

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET.

Elastic Seamless Underskirts

For Ladies—warranted not to shrink, and much superior to Flannel.

Lapland Skating Pouches,
Patent Ear Muffs,

Just the thing for Skaters—a new lot just opened.

Fine Cashmere Scarfs,

Just the thing for New Years Gifts—a new lot just received.

LINED KID AND CALF GLOVES—all sizes.

English and French Cloth Gloves.

A splendid assortment just received.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Hoods, Cloaks, Shawls, Sontags, Scarfs, &c.

Elegant styles of ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS, UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS greatly reduced. LINEN RAISED HUCK LIPS, very low.

Closing Out at Low Prices!

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to make New Years Gifts will find many useful and suitable articles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 Fifth Street.

SELLING OUT OF A WHOLESALE CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The undersigned, having determined to quit business, offer for sale AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, their entire stock of

Ready Made Clothing, PIECE GOODS,

AS CLOTH, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, COTTONADES, JEANS, VESTINGS, &c.

Also, of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

They also offer for sale to any party or parties who wish to engage in the business, their well known establishment of twenty years standing, with an extensive custom.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.,
137 WOOD STREET.

RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE

FOR

YOUNG PEOPLE.

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

Price $2 50 a Year. Single Copies 25c.

No more suitable Christmas Gift for the Children. Call and subscribe.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.
93 WOOD STREET,

The Trade Supplied. F.S.M

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, December 24th,

A BROWN MINK MUFF, partly worn,

Supposed on Smithfield or Fifth street. A liberal reward will be paid if left at

THIS OFFICE.

STEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS,
OIL TOOLS, with Patent Lock Joint,

On hand, or made to order promptly, by

SMITH & PORTER,
No. 7 Bingham st., South Pittsburgh.
Office—Corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—

A large assortment of CANNED FRUITS and VEGETABLES,
NEW RAISINS, FIGS, PRUNES, CITRON and LEMON PEEL,
PREPARED MINCED MEAT, in Jars or by the Pound.
For sale at the Family Grocery Store of

LEWIS & McCLURE,
246 Liberty street.

ALLEN'S REFINED CIDER,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,

For sale by

GRAFF & EITER,
215 Liberty street.

Sole agents.

BREAD BOXES,

Cake Boxes, Spice Boxes, Deed Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knife Boxes, Grocery Boxes, &c., &c., at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. B. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Good,
Useful,
Handsome and
Enduring

CHRISTMAS AND New Year PRESENTS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR

Holiday Stock of

CHICKERING & SONS AND W. P. EMERSON'S PIANOS, AND Mason & Hamlin's CABINET ORGANS,

Which will be the Finest Collection of these Instruments ever Exhibited in this City.

THE GREAT

Chickering Pianos,

Which have been before the public for nearly half a century, still maintain their supremacy, being the Piano always used by the world's great artists and our best amateurs, as well as our own music loving citizens. The fact that over 2,000 Chickering Pianos have been sold at this Agency, is proof positive of the high estimation in which they are held by our citizens. So great is the demand all over the country for the Chickering Pianos, that it is an impossibility to fill orders with any degree of promptness, and it is only by a very especial favor of the manufacturers that we have secured the present superb lot for the Holidays, which will be constantly arriving from now to the 20th inst., and comprises the choicest styles that are made.

Prices same as at the Factory.

The Unapproachable

EMERSON PIANOS.

The Cheapest Good Piano Made.

The Emerson Piano supplies a long and severely felt want—that is, a good, well made, fine toned, and lasting instrument at a moderate price. They are made of the most thoroughly seasoned wood, after the most approved scales, by a scientific manufacturer; have over-strung bass, felt hammers, iron frame, and all modern improvements. The furniture is of chaste and elegant design, finished in best rosewood, finely varnished and polished. The great success we have had with the Emerson Pianos is due to their great merits. The public having given them a trial, has found they are worthy of confidence, and are buying as fast as we can get them from the factory.

Prices about one-half what is asked for the most renowned makes.

We warrant them for Five Years.

THE SWEET-TONED

Mason & Hamlin

CABINET ORGAN,

The Most Perfect Instrument Ever Made,

That should and surely will be found in every Church, Sabbath School, Drawing Room, and Parlor, being alike suitable for Sacred or Secular, Vocal or Instrumental, Quick or Slow Music. To bring them within the reach of everybody, M. & H. now make them as low as $75, and their list comprises over THIRTY different styles, ranging from $75 to $1,000, all of which can be found at our rooms, and may be purchased at the same prices as at the factory.

We want to do the largest Holiday trade this season ever done during our long established business, and we know we can only do so by offering great inducements, which we do, as our stock is unusually large, and we have cut down prices to the very lowest figures. We hope to have all the public call at our rooms, whether they want to buy or not, and we shall be happy to show them our entire stock.

Sheet Music AND MUSICAL GOODS, In Great Variety, FOR Presents.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

81 WOOD STREET,

BETWEEN

Diamond Alley and Fourth St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS AND Bridal Presents.

C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET,

Has just received a very large and carefully selected stock of FINE GOODS, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of

Fine Jewelry,
Diamonds,
American, Swiss and English Watches,
Fine French Clocks,
Bronze Figures and Vases,
Chinn Vases,
Fine Silver Ware,
Superior American Electro Plated Wares,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Tea Sets,
Epergnes,
Wine Stands,
Ice Pitchers,
Waiters, one and Trays,
Fruit Stands,
Cake Baskets, Cruets,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FINE TABLE CUTLERY,

FORKS, SPOONS, &c.

C. C. ALGEO,
22 FIFTH STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS—

ALL KINDS OF

Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass
CARBON OIL LAMPS,
Chandeliers
LAMP TRIMMINGS, &c.

Also, warranted non explosive CARBON OIL, Which I will sell low.

JOHN ROSS & CO.,
No. 61 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Desks, Inlaid and plain;
Albums, Rich binding;
Family Bibles, in elegant binding;
Prayer Books;
Webster's Unabridged, fine binding;
Portfolios, Pocket Books;
Handkerchief Boxes;
Ladies' Satchels and purses;
Gold Pens and Holders;
Fine Editions of the Poets;
Elegant English Gift Books;
Juvenile, &c.

OUR LIST OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

TOO NUMEROUS TO PUBLISH.

J. R. Weldin & Co.,
101 WOOD STREET.

HOLIDAY GOODS AT

W. W. WATTLE'S
NO. 41 FIFTH STREET.

I have on hand an elegant assortment of fine goods, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts, consisting of

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,
RICH GOLD JEWELRY,
DIAMOND AND GOLD SILVER WARE,
SUPERIOR PLATED WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
FORKS, SPOONS,
FANCY GOODS, &c.,

To which the attention of my former customers and the trade generally is invited.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

JUST RECEIVED ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES AT

H. SMITH'S

Merchant Tailoring Establishment,

NO. 81 WYLIE STREET.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Undershirts and Drawers, White Kid Gloves, Cloth Gloves, Socks, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Collars, &c., &c.

NOURSE & THOMAS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
NO. 60 FOURTH ST.,
Between Wood and Market, Pittsburgh, Pa.
no18-m

SKATES,

SKATES,

SKATES,

I have received most of my stock and offer to the trade a selection from

5,000 PAIRS,

Of Various Makes.

Before purchasing elsewhere call and examine my stock, as I CAN OFFER DEALERS SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET.

REYMER & BROS.,
NOS 126 and 128 WOOD ST.

HAVE NOW IN STORE,

150 Bbls Prime Coffee and Hard Sugars;
2,000 Cases Assorted Canned Fruits and Vegetables;
200 Boxes New Layer Raisins;
100 Half Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Quarter Boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New London Layer Raisins;
50 Boxes New Loose Muscatel Raisins;
50 Bags New Seedless Raisins;
500 Drums New Figs;
500 Boxes New Figs, in fancy boxes;
200 Cases Assorted Jellies;
500 Cases Soups and Pepper Sauce;
25 Casks New Currants;
10 Bbls English Pickles, assorted;
100 Trails Almonds;
40 Bbls Pecans;
20 Bbls Filberts;
25 Bags Brazil Nuts.

HOMEWOOD

LAKELET ICE.

The HOMEWOOD LAKELET ICE COMPANY is now prepared to receive orders for furnishing the FINEST QUALITY OF ICE, ever offered to the public at this locality, from the Homew

The Daily Commercial

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

"The will to woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done;
Since marriage was and is and shall be,
And marriage or night the sun,
But have a care, in wooing and fair,
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the day's or youth's
For if you take me out of heart,
As well as hand for hand
You'll find you've played an unwise part,
And built upon the sand."

"The will to save. The will to save
A godly store of gold,
And hoard enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold—
Yet charity is colder hopes ain't trust
But place not all your offerings
On what is dead and rusty dust
We cannot live with yellow dust
Encased with purer things,
And he who rises up first among,
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest and own
He "built upon the sand."

"'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe where we can,
Each speech should bind the human mind
And love like man to man.
But stay not at the gentle words,
Let deeds with language dwell;
The man who gives a cup to birds,
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand
For those who rank, see if it to do,
Built "build upon the sand."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAW OF NEW TRIALS, AND OTHER REHEARINGS, by Francis Hilliard. Published by Kay & Brother, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh: Kay & Co., 55 Wood street.

Mr. Hilliard is already favorably known to the legal profession as the author of several treatises upon eminently practical branches of law, and from a cursory examination of this volume we are satisfied that he sustains his excellent reputation. A book of this character to be critically judged must be compared with other works and the judicial decisions upon the subject, in order to test its accuracy in its various details.

We have carefully examined the general arrangement of the volume, and find it to be methodical and convenient. The subdivision of the subject into its various branches, together with a copious index, enable the practitioner and student to refer in a moment to the law governing any particular point. The statements of principles is clear, distinct and reliable, while the book abounds in copious citations of the leading cases ruled in all the States and in England. The style of the author is perspicuous and entertaining, investing the volume with a charm not generally belonging to works of a legal character.

The granting of new trials is a power vesting almost entirely in the discretion of the Court, and while the opinion of one Court in a certain case is by no means the law which binds another Court in another case, yet, when a multitude of cases *ruled* by the various Courts *in all the* States and in England, are grouped together in one volume, they form a work of great value not only to the Bench in the instruction of the discretion of the Judges, but also to the practicioner that he may determine whether his case is one which calls for the granting of a new trial or rehearing. The time of the Court should never be employed, nor the rights of parties be delayed by such motions, unless there be some reasonable grounds for believing that under the law and the evidence as developed on the trial, injustice has been done to the unsuccessful party. So admirable is the arrangement of Mr. Hilliard's volume, and so copious are his citations to the leading American and English cases, that the practitioner will find his work upon New Trials of more than ordinary value.

SCIENTIFIC BREVITIES.

M. Foucault recently communicated to the French Academy of Sciences the fact that the sun may be viewed through a lens covered with silver leaf; the sun's disc, shorn of beams, can thus be clearly seen. Subsequently M. Melsicus made a useful application of Foucault's discovery. Having been injured while making an experiment in the laboratory, his eyes were painfully affected by light. In this condition he had recourse to spectacles with black glasses, such as are used by engine drivers; over these he put green glasses, which answered pretty well; but on further experiment he found the best method was to use pale blue goggles covered with silver or gold film, and these he recommends to all persons troubled with weak eyes.

A supersaturated solution of left-handed double tartrate of soda and ammonia does not crystallize in contact with a fragment of the same salt *right-handed, and vice versa.* From an imcutive supersaturated solution of double racemate of soda and ammonia, a fragment of right handed crystal determines only the precipitation of right-handed crystals; whilst a portion of the same liquid in contact with a left-handed crystal produces a deposit of the left-handed salt. This supplies a simple means of separating at will from the double racemate of soda and ammonia either of its two constituent salts.—*London Chemical News.*

There is good reason to believe, from certain experiments recently made, that any kind of water may be freed, not only from the impurities it contains in suspension, but also those it holds in solution, and may thus be made fit for drinking by adding to it a very small amount of solution of permanganate of potash, and then filtering it through a layer of magnetic oxide of iron and carbon a few inches thick. The required mixture may be obtained by heating in a close vessel red ochreous ore and a small quantity of sawdust.

A German journal publishes a neat process, which may be thus briefly stated. Into the vinegar to be tested, put a small quantity of starch, boil the solution down to its original measure, then drop into it a very minute portion of iodine. If the vinegar is pure the usual blue will be shown, but if it be adulterated with sulphuric acid no such coloration will take place, because the action of this acid upon starch converts it into glucose or grape sugar.

Sword blades resembling those of Damascus are made at Soligen, in Germany. A faggot is first formed of alternate fine bars of iron and steel. It is drawn out, doubled and twisted several times, and then formed into a ribbon. Two such ribbons are welded together, enclosing between them a thin blade of the best cutting English steel. After polishing it, it is dipped in diluted sulphuric acid to give it a pattern.

Two drachms camphor, half drachm of pure saltpetre, half drachm of muriate of ammonia, and two ounces of proof spirits, in a glass tube or narrow phial, will make a pretty sure weather guide. In dry weather the solution will remain clear. On the approach of a change, minute stars will rise up in the liquid; while stormy weather will be indicated by the very disturbed condition of the chemical combination.

During the late meeting of the British Association at Nettingham, at one of the *soirees*, specimens of almost preserved in paraffine were exhibited. The process consists in the immersion of fresh meat in paraffine at a temperature of 240° F., long enough to effect a concentration of the juices of the meat and to expel the air. Afterward a coating of paraffine is applied to exclude the air and prevent decomposition.

Mr. Payne recently brought from China to Europe specimens of the vegetable soap used throughout that Empire. It is in the form of pods produced by two leguminous plants. Before using these pods for washing, the Chinese first cut away the greater part of the epicarp, and then rub the soiled linen with the pod thus denuded; after which it is enough to rinse the linen in fresh water.

The mean ratio of strength in cold-blast iron being 1,000, hot-blast iron was represented by 1,024·8; and the mean ratio of power to sustain impact being in cold-blast as 1,000, it was 1,226·3 in hot-blast iron. These were the results of the inquiry established by the British Association.

In electro-plating, it is said, on French authority, the addition of a small quantity of bi-sulphide of carbon to the silver and potassium bath, causes the deposit to take place with perfect evenness, and results in the production of a highly brilliant surface on the object plated.

The Next Beinge.

A French work recently published, maintains that every 10,000 years the waters of the sea pass from one pole to the other, submerging and overwhelming in their passage the earth and all its inhabitants. According to the author of this theory, M. Paul de Jouvenel, the last of those deluges occurred 4,500 years ago; the next one is due in 5,000 years more. M. Jouvenel recounts this great cosmical drama with the vigor and pictorial effect of an eye-witness. Six thousand years—sixty centuries—then, only, are left to us wherein to do our whole world's work, and to complete and perfect that civilization which has yet hardly dawned on the greatest number of mankind! Sixty old men may touch hands across the interval between the present moment and the last hour of the world as it exists; then all will be finished, all consumed, all will disappear! The sea for 10,000 years in its immeasurable depths will crush out our history and leave nothing of it at all but a few fossils!—so, at least, says M. Jouvenel.

ALL SORTS.

Sixty years ago there was hardly a craft larger than an Indian canoe on the great Western lakes. In 1840 the lake trade amounted to $66,000,000. In 1851 to $300,000,000, in 1861 to $650,000,000, and it bids fair in 1871 to reach the enormous sum of $,000,000,000.

The iron obtained by heating in the nitrate of hydrogen has a silver white color, is extraordinarily ductile, and may be easily cut with a knife. It dissolves in acids without leaving any residue, and is certainly the purest form of iron yet known.

A coarse, ill-natured fellow died one day, and his friends assembled at his funeral, but no one had a good word to say about the deceased. Even at the grave all were silent. At length a good-hearted German, as he turned to go home, said, "Vell, he vas a goot schmoker."

A remarkable looking person astonished the *habitues* of the Italian Opera, in Paris, the other evening. He had on a cravat completely covered with diamonds. The bobby gentleman, as might be expected, turned out not to be of the upper ten, but the keeper of a cafe.

One of the saddest things about human nature is, that a man may guide others in the path of life without walking in it himself, that he may be a pilot and yet a castaway.

A modern monster says he once had a most delightful dream, in which he imagined he had an angel by his side, and on waking up found it was only his wife.

From the latest reports it would seem that something like two million people have died of famine on the shores of the Bay of Bengal.

A Buffalo man claims to have discovered that leather and india rubber for belting can be replaced by shoe iron.

A distillery internal revenue case in New York is entered in court—"The United States vs. Two Large Worms."

The tobacco chewer is said to be like a goose in a Dutch oven—always on the spit.

Beauty is the woman you love, whatever she may seem to others.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ FORTY DROPS OF METCALFE'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines and will instantly cure Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, &c. Try it. JOSHUA FLEMING, Agent, 81 Market street.

AMUSEMENTS.

TEMPLE'S VARIETIES.
FRED. ADAMS.....Manager.

Splendid Performances for Christmas Week. THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock, will be produced the grand Fairy Trick Pantomime, entitled
DAME TROT AND HER COMICAL CAT.
Long long ago, when cats could talk in the world,
Who not her to?' Little Johnny Green
Who first heard it?' Little Johnny—Mint.
With entire new scenery, splendid tricks, magical transformations, &c. A Mammoth Olio by our Grand Combination.

CITY HALL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1 Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, to be performed as above by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I will visit the principal corners in the city, and have "no a window out of the same." 1w*tw

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
Chester, Delaware County, Pa.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on
Thursday, January 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced Professors conduct the English, Classical, Scientific, Mathematical and Military Departments of the Academy.
Special attention is given to the Moral and Religious Instruction of cadets.
Further inquiries can be made of the following patrons of the Academy, in Pittsburgh:
Charles H. Paulson, Esq., Jos. Woodwell, Esq.,
J. W. Woodwell, Esq., Isaac Jones, Esq.,
Robert Wilson, Esq., Robert Dickey, Esq.,
Jno. S. Wilson, Esq., W. N. Haven, Esq.,
S. S. Fowler, Esq., Hon. J. P. Penney, or to
THEO. HYATT, President of P. M. A.,
Chester, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT
Evergreen Hamlet,
NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.
Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to
T. F. LEHMANN, A. M.,
Late Colonel 100th Penna. Vols.
For sale Allegheny City, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, Pittsburgh.

MERCANTILE BROKERS

SAMUEL H. WICKERSHAM,
IRON BROKER,
124 First street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Dunsmuir, Josephine, Isabella, Hanbope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y28

G. S. BRYAN.....JNO. A. CAUGHEY
BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.
No. 74 Water Street,
jy2-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN HOOKHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST. PITTSBURGH.
Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for Trails, 32 35 lb, 33 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard.

CROCERIES, &C

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
apls-1tdaw

PAUL & GIBSON,
Grocers and Ship Chandlers,
No. 227 PENN STREET,
Corner of IRWIN, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
oct5-yrtw-2taw

H. RIDDLE,
NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures. no17

IMPORTANT
TO
BRICK MAKERS.
30,000 BRICK
IN TEN HOURS,
WITH EIGHT MEN!
SWORD'S STEAM POWER
BRICK MACHINE,
MANUFACTURED BY
The Pittsburgh Brick Machine
AND
BRICK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
For Eastern, Middle and South Eastern States.

This Machine is Self-Tampering, costs only $1,500, (right to use being proportioned to extent and population of Territory,) is run by an 8 inch cylinder engine works all kinds of clay, makes SUPERB BRICK, pressed in steel moulds, requires only eight men to dig the clay, feed the grinder, tag away the brick and bake them in the yard, and makes brick as fast you wish to run the engine. In our own yard, our rate of making is from 45 to 50 a minute. We claim this to be the best PAVING Machine in use.
A machine may be seen in operation in our yard, at Sharpsburg, 4 miles above, Pa., reached by the Connellsville Railroad, or from the Monongahela river, reached by the Connellsville Railroad, or from the Monongahela river, reached by the Connellsville Railroad, or from the Monongahela river,

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Patents Granted.

The following patents to Pennsylvanians were issued from the United States Patent Office for the week ending December 18, each bearing that date:

Samuel Gisslinger, of Lawrenceville, Pa., assignor to self and David E. Hall, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in clamps for gluing the tips on billiard cues.

Henry Hassenflane, Huntingdon, Pa., for improvement in sewing machines.

Anthony J. Allendorf, of Independence, Pa., for improved flux for welding, puddling and breaking iron and steel.

James J. Johnston, of Allegheny City, Pa., for improvement in fanning.

Wm. R. Snow, of Titusville, Pa., for improvement pumps and deep wells.

Wm. S. Walker, of Alexandria, Pa., for top for gas heating parlor stoves.

Marshall D. Wellman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in coupling fire places.

Marshall D. Wellman, of Pittsburgh, Pa., for improvement in cooling stoves.

E. H. Stevens, of Erie, Pa., for improvements in saw mills.

Samuel B. Fay, of Franklin, Pa., for metal loop for tags.

Among the re issues was one to W. Steele, of Wheeling, W. Va., for improvement in machines for cutting staves. Patented October 19, 1858.

Police Items.

BEFORE ALDERMAN DONALDSON.—Thomas Ryan yesterday lodged an information before this magistrate, charging one John McCoy with larceny. Ryan is a farmer, residing near Brownsville, and states that he came to market here on Wednesday, and placed three boxes of turkeys in the Market House, and went away for a short time. While he was absent, McCoy picked up one of the boxes and carried it into the American House, in the Diamond, kept by John Bynard, and ordered that it be kept there for safe keeping until evening. The request was granted, and in the evening McCoy made his re-appearance, and asked Ryland if he would try the box, stating that they belonged to him. Ryland paid him eight dollars for the turkeys and McCoy left. Mr. Ryan hearing that McCoy had stolen the box, had him arrested. He was committed to jail in default of payment of seven dollars bail for trial. Two informations for larceny of the same were entered against McCoy.

BEFORE BURGESS SALISBURY.—Wm. H. Kent was arrested and taken before Burgess J. Salisbury, of Birmingham, yesterday, on a charge of slander, preferred by his brother-in-law, John Burwick. The prosecutor alleges that Kent was married on Christmas last to a Miss McGibbon, of Birmingham, he having a wife living in Canada, whom he has deserted. The case was compromised by the defendant paying costs. Mr. Burwick was charged with having committed an assault and battery on S. C. Steel, by striking him with his fist. A warrant was issued for the arrest of McClarran, who lives in the Fourth ward.

BEFORE ALDERMAN STRAIN.—W. J. Heasley was before this Alderman yesterday, charged on oath of Michael Smith, with larceny and ablaze. The parties live at Sharpsburg, and the prosecutor alleges that on the 21 inst., Thomas Jackson gave defendant one thousand dollars in money to give to him (prosecutor) which he has failed to do. Hearings will have a hearing to-day. Lawrence Purcell, keeper of a liquor store on Liberty street, was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, and on being arrested that it be kept there for safe keeping until evening. The request was granted, and in the evening Mealey